

“The *female* agrees very closely with that of *Nyroca brunnea*. The distribution of white on the face and throat is similar in the two birds, but less in extent in *A. erythrophthalma*. The whole plumage, especially the under surface, is more ferruginous, as is often the case in some specimens of Anatidæ. As in the male, the bill and legs are *now* pale. The two birds are of the same size, the wing in each case measuring about 8 inches.”

The principal difference between the type specimens of *A. erythrophthalma* and *N. brunnea* and *N. nationi* is the present pale colour of the bill and legs of the first, which no doubt is due to fading, as we learn from Wied's description that the *bill was plumbeous like the legs*.

After all this it seems extremely likely that the Brazilian *N. erythrophthalma* (Wied), the Peruvian *N. nationi*, and the African *N. brunnea* are one and the same species (which will have to stand under the name of *N. erythrophthalma*), common to South America and South Africa. The case would be similar to that of *Dendrocygna viduata* and *D. fulva*, which are also found on both these continents, the latter species extending even to India. Possibly *Nyroca erythrophthalma* is only a straggler to South America, unless we are to believe that the Ducks found very common near Arica and Mollendo by Mr. MacFarlane (*Ibis*, 1887, p. 203) really belong to *N. erythrophthalma*.

Turin, Zoological Museum, November 1895.

IX.—On the Birds of the Philippine Islands.—Part VI.*
The Vicinity of Cape Engaño, N.E. Luzon, Manila Bay, and Fuga Island, Babuyan Group. By W. R. OGILVIE GRANT. *With Field-Notes by JOHN WHITEHEAD.*

(Plate III.)

ON the 6th April, 1895, our indefatigable friend, Mr. Whitehead, started off once more for the north of Luzon, his

* For Part I. see *Ibis*, 1894, pp. 406-411; Part II. *ibid.* pp. 501-522; Part III. *Ibis*, 1895, pp. 106-117; Part IV. *ibid.* pp. 249-267; Part V. *ibid.* pp. 433-472.

destination this time being Cape Engaño, the extreme north-east point of the Island. From thence he hoped to reach the ranges of mountains that run parallel with the east coast, but the impossibility of obtaining either Negrito porters or boats proved a serious obstacle. Having arrived safely at Aparri, where he was obliged to remain for some days, as it was "semana santa" (holy week), he managed to charter a large coasting-boat to take him on to Cape Engaño. The start was made on a Monday night, but a contrary wind drove the boat in a northerly direction far out of its course, and for a couple of days she was obliged to seek shelter under Fuga Island, one of the Babuyan group. Here Mr. Whitehead landed, and, though the time at his disposal was very limited, several interesting birds were collected, the most important being examples of a new species of Bulbul (*Hypsipetes fugensis*), which finds its nearest ally in the Loo Choo Islands. The boat having been only chartered to put him down at Engaño, he was obliged to move when the Indian captain thought fit, and, the wind becoming favourable, arrived at his destination two days later. The Cape proved somewhat of a disappointment, for, owing to the want of boats and porters, he was unable to reach the east coast. The Negrito tribes which inhabit that part of Luzon never do any baggage-carrying, so a move to any great distance was out of the question, and, to add to other troubles, the weather was miserably wet, rain falling for three or four days on end. By making a couple of trips in a canoe, which he managed to procure, a small quantity of baggage was taken up a neighbouring river; but, all the Negritos having run away, he found it impossible to proceed further, and during the ten days he spent in the forest not a native was to be seen. As it was impossible to remain longer where he was, he returned to the Cape, and, taking advantage of a large coasting-boat belonging to a Spaniard, sent one of his men back to Aparri with a view to obtaining a boat and returning to the Babuyan group. This boat was wrecked in the same typhoon which swamped one of the coasting-steamers and drowned nearly two hundred people.

Mr. Whitehead's servant, however, had better luck and escaped with his life, but his mission was not attended with success, for, the natives being scared by the recent disaster, not a boat was to be hired, even for \$100 per month, and he returned to Cape Engaño. It was a long time before there was another chance of returning to Aparri, and for ten days Mr. Whitehead and his men had to wait camped out on the shore to the south of the Cape.

During all this time many interesting birds were collected, including examples of three new species—a beautiful blue Flycatcher (*Siphia enganensis*), with white abdomen and ferruginous flanks, most nearly allied to an Indian species; a green-backed Tailor-bird (*Orthotomus chloronotus*), and, more interesting still, a third new species of the new genus *Zosterornis*. Two of these new forms are well shown in the accompanying Plate (III.), the Golden-capped Babbler (*Z. demistouni*) being especially beautiful and attractive. During this expedition a number of birds were obtained which Mr. Whitehead had not met with previously, and we have no doubt that, should he succeed at some future time in exploring the eastern chain of mountains, many novelties will be discovered. There still remains some good unexplored ground to the south of Luzon which should also be well worth visiting. Meanwhile our friend, hoping to escape from an unusually wet season in Manila, departed to Samar, whence we hear a rumour of a fine collection on its way home with specimens of several species which he believes to be undescribed.

A few mammalia and reptiles were sent from Cape Engaño, and among them a pair of the great rat (*Phlæomys cumingi*) and examples of a new species of frog.

A small collection of Hymenoptera sent from Engaño has been worked out by Col. Bingham and contains specimens of no less than seven new species, one being a remarkably large form of the handsome genus *Scolia*, which has been called *S. whiteheadi*. This paper has been published in the 'Annals and Magazine of Natural History' (1895, xvi. pp. 438-446). We have also been promised reports on the Arthropoda and Diptera collected during this and former expeditions.

Many fine Hemiptera remain still unexamined, and it is to be hoped that ere long some one may be found able and willing to examine and report on them.

1. *ASTUR SOLOENSIS* (Lath.); Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. i. p. 114, pl. iv. fig. 1 (1874).

A male of Horsfield's Short-toed Goshawk was obtained in the neighbourhood of Cape Engaño; it is a nearly adult bird, but the flanks and outer tail-feathers are barred, and there are a few barred feathers on the middle of the lower breast.

2. *ACCIPITER GULARIS* (Temm. & Schleg.); Seebohm, B. Japanese Emp. p. 205 (1890).

Astur (Nisus) gularis, Temm. & Schleg. Fauna Japon., Aves, p. 5, pl. ii. [♂ & ♀ ad.] (1845).

Accipiter nisoides, Blyth, J. As. Soc. Beng. xvi. p. 727 (1847); Gurney, List Diurn. B. of Prey, App. O, p. 165 (1884).

Accipiter stevensoni, Gurney, Ibis, 1863, p. 447, pl. xi. [♂].

Mr. Whitehead procured a fine adult female of this Sparrow-Hawk on the island of Fuga. The identification of this specimen has led me to make a very careful examination of the large series of specimens of so-called *Accipiter virgatus* now forming part of the British Museum collection. Being anxious to arrive at an independent opinion on the somewhat intricate question as to whether all the birds included under this name were really all local forms of one and the same species, I measured and examined all the adult and many of the immature examples before looking up what had been written on this subject since the publication of Dr. Sharpe's standard work (Cat. Birds, vol. i.) in 1874. I now find that the conclusions at which I have arrived are practically those already published by Gurney ('List of Diurnal Birds of Prey,' App. O, pp. 165-177, 1884). On certain minor points I should, however, like to offer some remarks and to make a few corrections, more especially as the number of specimens has enormously increased, thanks to the magnificent donations received during the last ten years.

Under the synonymy of Dr. Sharpe's *Accipiter virgatus*, we find *A. gularis* (Temm. & Schl.), *A. nisoides*, Blyth, and *A. stevensoni*, Gurney, and though these names, no doubt synonymous *inter se*, belong to a species which is certainly very distinct from the typical *A. virgatus*, Temm., it must be borne in mind that when vol. i. of the 'Catalogue of Birds' was written the material available was poor enough, very different from the grand series of skins to be seen at the present time.

A. gularis really belongs to a perfectly distinct group from *A. virgatus*, Temm., and its allied forms, and is much more closely allied to *A. nisus*, having the barring on the underparts of the female *continued up to the throat*, while in the females of the *A. virgatus* group the chest is, on the whole, *longitudinally* marked and blotched, or nearly uniform in colour, in contrast to the barred breast and underparts. Again, in the female of *A. gularis* the ashy black line down the middle of the white throat, formed by the marking on the middle line of feathers, is very narrow and confined to the shafts, while in *A. virgatus* the median band is much wider and more strongly marked. Lastly we may note the difference in the shape of the wing, which, though mentioned by Schlegel (Mus. Pays-Bas, ii., *Astures*, pp. 32-33, 1862), has been overlooked by subsequent writers. In *A. gularis* the fourth primary quill, forming the angle of the wing, is *considerably longer* than the fifth, while in *A. virgatus* and its allied forms the fourth quill is only slightly longer than the fifth. This difference appears to be constant in birds with fully-developed quills.

A. gularis may thus be briefly described as follows; the list of measurements is taken from specimens in the British Museum collection:—

♀ *adult*. Like *A. nisus*, being barred transversely *up to the throat*, which is white, with a more or less well-marked dark line down the middle, formed by the *very narrow* black or greyish-black shaft-stripes to the feathers. Fourth primary quill longest and *considerably longer* than the fifth.

	Wing. in.	Tail. in.	Tarsus. in.	<i>Barring on the underparts.</i>
[♀ ad.] Sumatra	7·4	5·5	2·05	Reddish brown.
[♀ nr. ad.] Java	7·3	5·0	2·0	„
♀ ad. Labuan	7·5	5·4	2·05	Dark brownish.
♀ ad. Kina Balu	7·2	5·4	1·95	„
♀ ad. Zamboanga	7·5	5·3	2·0	„, tinged with rufous.
♀ ad. Fuga I.	7·3	5·4	2·0	Dark brownish.
[♀ ad.] Yokohama	7·35	5·4	2·1	„
[♀ nr. ad.] Fokien	7·45	5·6	2·0	Reddish brown.
♀ nr. ad. Shanghai	7·5	5·5	2·05	„
♀ ad. Shanghai	7·5	5·3	2·0	„
[♀ ad.] Malacca	7·5	5·5	1·95	Rufous.
[♀ ad.] Malacca	7·5	5·5	2·05	„
[♀ ad.] Malacca	7·5	5·6	1·95	„

♂ *adult*. Throat white, the line of feathers down the middle with black shafts, forming a *very narrow* black central line, absent in the most adult examples. The fourth primary quill longest, and *considerably longer* than the fifth.

	Wing. in.	Tail. in.	Tarsus. in.	<i>General colour of the chest and breast.</i>
♂ ad. Sumatra	6·3	4·5	1·75	Pale rufous.
♂ ad. Sumatra	6·4	4·6	1·8	Very pale rufous buff.
♂ nr. ad. Timor	6·2	4·7	1·8	Rufous.
♂ imm. Palawan	6·3	4·5	1·75	(Adult feathers light red.)
♂ ad. Japan	6·6	4·7	1·75	Pale grey, tinged with rufous.
♂ ad. Japan	6·4	4·6	1·8	Pale rufous, with less grey than in the last specimen.
5 ♂ ad. Chefoo	6·4-6·6	4·5-4·7	1·8-1·85	Pale rufous.
♂. Coast of China, near Saddle I.	6·6	4·5	1·8	Pale greyish rufous.
♂. Cochin China	6·5	4·7	1·8	Bright rufous chestnut.
2 [♂]. Malacca	6·2-6·6	4·5-4·7	1·6-1·75	„ „
2 [♂]. Malacca	6·4-6·5	4·5-4·6	1·75-1·85	Pale rufous buff.

As will be seen from these notes, the barring on the underparts of the females varies considerably in colour—specimens from Malacca, Sumatra, Java, and China being more rufous, those from Borneo, the Philippines, and Fuga Island dark brown.

The colour of the chest and breast in the male also varies much. The majority of adult males have these parts pale rufous or rufous buff, but some, such as the examples from Cochin China and Timor and two birds from Malacca, are bright rufous, while two examples from Japan are unusually pale, one being pale grey with merely a tinge of rufous.

I am unable at present to offer an opinion as to the cause of these differences, but they may be individual and due to food and condition.

The type of *Accipiter virgatus*, Temm., is said to have come from Java, but the British Museum collection has no examples from that island. Temminck's figure (Pl. Col. i. pl. 98 [no. 109], 1824) shows that his bird has the wide dark stripe down the middle of the throat, and both the description and figure agree closely with males from Southern India and Ceylon.

The large Himalayan form (which is also met with in Formosa) is called *Accipiter affinis*, Hodgson, by Gurney, and may certainly be considered subspecifically distinct from typical *A. virgatus*, on account of its larger size, browner and much less uniform chest, even in the most adult females.

It may be briefly described:—

Adult female. Above dark brown, sometimes with a distinct greyish gloss on the mantle; throat white, a line of feathers down the middle, with *wide* dark ashy-black shaft-stripes; chest mostly reddish brown, often mixed with dusky and edged with white on the sides of the feathers, the general appearance of the markings being *longitudinal*, in marked contrast to the breast and rest of the underparts, which are reddish brown widely barred with white; the under surface of the inner webs of the quills white.

	Wing. in.	Tail. in.	Tarsus. in.
Average measurements of various birds ranging from Dehra Dhoon to Assam	8·0-8·3	6·7-7·1	2·15-2·2
From Formosa (Seebohm Coll.)	8·0-8·15	6·6-6·8	2·2
From Formosa (Norwich Mus.)	8·7	—	2·2 (<i>ex</i> Gurney)

Adult male. Closely resembles, as regards size and the colour of the underparts, the *female* of the smaller insular form, *A. manillensis*, Meyen, but may be generally recognized by the dark slate-grey colour of the upper parts.

	Wing. in.	Tail. in.	Tarsus. in.
Average measurements of various birds from the Himalayas and Pegu. .	6·5-6·7	5·0-5·5	2·0
From Formosa	6·9-7·1	5·5-5·6	2·1

In 'Stray Feathers,' vol. ix. p. 231, Hume gives the following wing-measurements of Himalayan examples which he wrongly refers to *A. gularis*, T. & S. :—

	in.	in.
Nine males	7·60 to	7·80
Eight females	8·00 to	8·20

The measurements of the males are obviously a mistake, and should read—

	in.	in.
Nine males	6·60 to	6·80

It will be further noted that the Himalayan males are *not* larger than Formosan males (*cf.* Gurney, List, App. O, p. 170), just the reverse, but Gurney was misled by Hume's mistake.

The wing-measurement (8·7) of the female from Formosa in the Norwich Museum is probably individual if correctly

given, for the three female examples of which the measurements are given above are the same size as Himalayan examples. I feel confident also that Hume is mistaken in stating that the true *A. virgatus* occurs in the Himalayas as well as *A. affinis* (which he calls *A. gularis*); the male from Darjeeling, with a wing-measurement of 6·9 inches, of course belongs to the large race.

Accipiter manillensis is also, I think, subspecifically distinct from typical *A. virgatus*, and Mr. Whitehead having, in addition to the Museum series, now obtained three adult females, we have a fair number of skins for comparison.

Adult female. Differs from the female of *A. virgatus* in having the chest, breast, and sides nearly *uniform light red* in the most adult birds, while in somewhat younger examples the middle of the breast shows distinct cross-bars of reddish brown and white; the under surface on the quills washed with rufous.

Wing 6·9–7·0 inches, tail 5·4–5·5, tarsus 2·05–2·1.

Adult male. Like the male of *A. virgatus*.

Wing 6·0–6·1 inches, tail 4·8–4·9, tarsus 2·0.

Adult examples of the typical *A. virgatus* are comparatively poorly represented in the Museum collection, and without more material it is impossible to form definite conclusions as to the relationship between the birds from Southern India, Ceylon, the Andaman Islands, Java, and the Philippines. An adult female from the Andamans closely approaches *A. manillensis*, having a great deal of uniform rufous colouring on the sides of the chest and breast. This bird measures:—

Wing 7·2 inches, tail 5·7, tarsus 2·0.

It may be that *A. manillensis* is not even subspecifically distinct from typical *A. virgatus*.

The smallest representative form of this group, characterized by the wide black throat-stripe, is *Accipiter rufotibialis*, Sharpe, from Kina Balu, North Borneo, distinguished by its uniform rufous-chestnut tarsi.

Wing 5·85–5·9 inches, tail 4·5–4·6, tarsus 1·8.

3. *SPIZAËTUS PHILIPPENSIS*, Gurney; Grant, *Ibis*, 1894, p. 503.

A fine male example of this rare bird, the Philippine Hawk-Eagle, from Cape Engaño.

4. *SPILORNIS HOLOSPILUS* (Vig.); Grant, *Ibis*, 1895, p. 251.

An adult female of this fine Serpent-Eagle came in the second half of the Lepanto collection, but arrived too late to be added to my last list in the October 'Ibis,' 1895.

From Cape Engaño we have received an immature female, which has the head and upper mantle whitish buff, with brown shaft-spots; there is the beginning of a short *deep black* superciliary band extending above the eye, while a few feathers of a more adult plumage are beginning to make their appearance on the occiput; these are brownish red, with a wide subterminal black tip. (The appearance of this black eyebrow-stripe is very puzzling, as it does not appear in the adult plumage; it may be part of an intermediate plumage or fade with age and wear to the dark brown of the adult.) General colour above brown, with irregular, ill-defined reddish-white spots on either web; tail dark brown, with two wide brownish-white bands across the terminal half; chin and throat whitish buff; sides of the head and underparts pale buff, with brownish-red shaft-stripes, widest on the terminal half; thighs buff, with wide chestnut middles, constricted at intervals, so as to form ill-defined buff spots down the sides of the feathers, one or two half-grown *adult* feathers on the left thigh.

Wing 15·2 inches, tail 10·7, tarsus 3·4.

Although somewhat peculiar in plumage and large in size, I have no hesitation in referring this specimen to *S. holospilus*, and Mr. Whitehead shares the same opinion.

5. *NINOX PHILIPPENSIS*, Bonap.; Grant, *Ibis*, 1895, p. 441.

The Philippine Hawk-Owl was again found in the neighbourhood of Cape Engaño, where several adult birds and an immature female were collected.

The *immature female* differs from the adult in having the

underparts nearly uniform tawny buff, only some of the feathers of the upper breast tipped with dull rufous-brown, and the white markings on the upper parts, especially those on the greater coverts, larger and better defined.

6. *NINOX JAPONICA* (Temm. & Schl.).

Strix hirsuta japonica, Temm. & Schl. Fauna Japonica, Aves, p. 28, pl. 93 (1845).

A male of the Japanese Hawk-Owl was obtained on the island of Fuga. It differs from the typical *N. japonica* from Japan and the Loo Choo Islands in having the predominating colour of the underparts white instead of reddish brown, all the feathers being white, with an oblong reddish-brown spot, about 0.6 of an inch long, at the end of each. Examples from Luzon and Mindanao, however, approach the Fuga-Island bird, having less reddish brown and more white on the underparts.

N. japonica appears to be perfectly distinct from the Indian *N. scutulata*, the markings on the sides and flanks in the latter species taking the form of wide bars with a detached heart-shaped spot or bar at the tip of each feather. The sides and flanks thus appear spotted, not longitudinally streaked, as in *N. japonica*.

7. *ORIOLOUS CHINENSIS*, Linn. ; Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 252.

An adult female of the Chinese Oriole from Fuga Island.

8. *DICURURUS BALICASSIUS* (Linn.) ; Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 441.

Both sexes of the Crow-billed Drongo from the vicinity of Cape Engaño.

9. *HYPOTHYMIS AZUREA* (Bodd.) ; Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 442.

The Black-naped Flycatcher from the vicinity of Cape Engaño.

10. *RHIPIDURA CYANICEPS* (Cassin) ; Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 252.

Mr. Whitehead sends an adult female and nest of the Blue-headed Fan-tailed Flycatcher. The nest is of the ordi-

nary form of *Rhipidura*, cup-shaped, composed of fine dry fibres, and finished off on the outside with a thin covering of spiders' webs, the whole structure being placed on a narrow horizontal branch.

11. *ZEOCEPHUS RUFUS* (G. R. Gray); Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. iv. p. 343 (1879).

A fine series of this beautiful bright chestnut Flycatcher was obtained in the neighbourhood of Cape Engaño. In fully adult males the tail is much in excess of the measurement given by Sharpe (*op. cit.*); instead of 3.95 inches the tail measures 6.45 in the finest specimen, and in several specimens the longest feathers are between 5 and 6 inches long. It is the middle pair of feathers that are produced, far surpassing the second pair in length. The genus *Zeocephus* must therefore be transferred to section *l''* of Sharpe's key, "Tail with elongated centre tail-feathers, &c.," which includes the Paradise Flycatchers (*Terpsiphone*).

12. *CRYPTOLOPHA OLIVACEA* (Moseley); Bourns & Worcester, Occ. Pap. Minnesota Acad. i. no. 1, p. 39 (1894).

Abrornis olivacea, Moseley, Ibis, 1891, p. 47, pl. ii. fig. 2.

A single male specimen of the Olive Flycatcher-Warbler was obtained in the neighbourhood of Cape Engaño. It has hitherto been recorded from the islands of Samar and Negros (*Moseley*), and also from Mindanao, Sulu, and Tawi Tawi (*Bourns & Worcester*), but this is the first time it has been met with in Luzon. The types of this species are in the British Museum collection, and are quite similar to the Engaño bird.

13. *SIPHIA PHILIPPINENSIS* (Sharpe); Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 443.

Another male of the Philippine Red-breasted Flycatcher from Engaño.

14. *SIPHIA ENGANENSIS*, Grant, Bull. B. O. C. no. xxix. p. ii (1895).

The Engaño Flycatcher is interesting as finding its nearest

ally in the Indian *Siphia pallidipes* (Jerd.). Both sexes are, however, easily distinguished by the following characters:—

Adult male. Like the male of *S. pallidipes*, but the sides and flanks are fawn-coloured instead of pure white.

Adult female. Even more different from the female of *S. pallidipes*:—the lores are rust-coloured instead of white, and a short superciliary band of the same colour reaches as far as the eye, above this there is a line of pale blue feathers, confluent across the forehead; the basal part of the outer webs of the tail-feathers washed with pale blue instead of reddish chestnut. Sides of the face dark brown, shading gradually into the rust-coloured throat, whereas in the female of *S. pallidipes* the sides of the head are grey, and sharply defined from the bright rust-coloured throat.

Adult male. Total length 6·0 inches, culmen 0·7, wing 3·1, tail 2·5*, tarsus 0·85.

Adult female. Total length 5·3 inches, culmen 0·65, wing 2·9, tail 2·15, tarsus 0·73.

15. PHYLLOSCOPUS BOREALIS (Blas.); Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 443.

A male of the Arctic Willow-Warbler was collected at Cape Engaño. Exposed part of bastard-primary 0·45 inch; 3rd primary longest; 2nd intermediate in length between 5th and 6th; 3rd, 4th, and 5th primaries emarginate on the outer web; length of wing 2·7 inches.

16. HYPSSIPETES FUGENSIS, Grant, Bull. B. O. C. no. xxix, p. ii (1895).

The Red-eared Bulbul from Fuga Island adds a fourth species to the brown-plumaged section of the genus *Hypsipetes*, of which *H. amaurotis* (Temm) from Japan is typical, while *H. squamiceps* (Kittl.) inhabits the island of Bonin, and *H. pryeri*, Stejneger, has more recently been described from the Loo Choo Islands.

Adult male and female. Most nearly allied to *H. squamiceps* and *H. pryeri*, having the chestnut ear-coverts united by a

* Wrongly printed as 2·1, Bull. B. O. C. no. xxix, p. ii.

band of the same colour extending across the throat, but the top of the head, which is almost devoid of a crest, and the neck are *brown, like the back*, instead of dark slate-grey; and the white tips to the feathers of the breast and belly are almost entirely absent, or only faintly indicated along the middle line of the underparts. Total length 10·5 inches, culmen 1·15, wing 4·85, tail 4·65, tarsus 0·85.

Habitat. Fuga Island, Babuyan Group.

Since vol. vi. of the 'Catalogue of Birds' appeared in 1881 two examples of a *Hypsipetes* from the island of Chusan have been added to the national collection.

Dr. Stejneger (P. U.S. Nat. Mus. ix. p. 643, 1886), after describing *H. pryeri*, goes on to say, "a specimen from Chusan, China (U. S. Nat. Mus. no. 85685), acquired by Mr. Jouy at the Shanghai Museum, differs in no essential from the typical Japanese *H. amaurotis*."

Though the two British Museum specimens from Chusan at first sight seem rather different from Japanese examples of *H. amaurotis*, I am satisfied that this is partly due to the somewhat soiled condition of the underparts in both. There is a distinct indication of the reddish-brown collar across the throat, but this is often nearly as much developed in typical birds from Japan. There seems to be no doubt that *H. amaurotis* is partly migratory, as the species is recorded as found during the winter months in Korea, and we have examined examples from Chusan, Ningpo, and the Loo Choo Islands; but *H. squamiceps*, *H. pryeri*, and *H. fugensis* are apparently resident forms which do not migrate. Although *H. squamiceps* and *H. pryeri* closely resemble one another in plumage, they are perfectly distinct, the Bonin bird being not only much larger, but having the bill and, as Dr. Stejneger points out, the tarsus longer in proportion. In all these species the males are, on the whole, distinctly larger than the females, a point which is not apparent from the wing-measurements given by Mr. Seebohm. He kindly allowed me to look over his fine collection of *Hypsipetes*, and these, added to the British Museum specimens, make an exceptionally fine and complete series from the Bonin

<i>H. amaurotis.</i>		<i>H. squamiceps.</i>		<i>H. pryeri.</i>		<i>H. fugensis.</i>			
(In N. H. M.)		(In Seebohm Coll.)		(In Seebohm Coll.)		(In Seebohm Coll.)		Fuga Is., Babuyan Group.	
<i>Japan.</i>		<i>Japan.</i>		<i>Bonin Is.</i>		<i>Loo Choo Is.</i>		<i>Loo Choo Is.</i>	
No. of birds.	in.	No. of birds.	in.	No. of birds.	in.	No. of birds.	in.	No. of birds.	in.
1.	Wing 4.7	1.	Wing 4.7	1 (♀).	Wing 4.85	1 (♀).	Wing 4.3	1 (♀).	Wing 4.3
3.	" 4.75	2.	" 4.8	2 (♂, ♀).	" 5.1	1.	" 4.4	1 (♀).	" 4.4
1.	" 4.8	1.	" 4.95	3 (♂♂♂).	" 5.2	1.	" 4.5	1 (♂).	" 4.55
1.	" 4.85	1.	" 5.0	3 (♂♂♂).	" 5.4	1.	" 4.7	1 (♂).	" 4.55
1 (♀).	" 5.0	1.	" 5.1					1 (♂).	" 4.6
3 (♂♂, ♀).	" 5.05	2.	" 5.2					1.	" 4.8
2 (♂).	" 5.1							1.	" 4.9
2.	" 5.2	<i>Tsu-sima.</i>						1.	" 5.0
1.	" 5.35	1 (♀).	Wing 4.7						
1.	" 5.4	2 (♂♂).	" 4.8						
		1 (♂).	" 4.9						
<i>Chusan.</i>		3 (♂♂♂).	" 5.0						
1.	Wing 4.85	1 (♂).	" 5.2						
1.	" 5.05	<i>Seven Is.</i>							
		1.	Wing 4.7						
		<i>Loo Choo Is.</i>							
		1.	Wing 5.0						
		1.	" 5.2						
		<i>Ningpo.</i>							
		1 (♂).	Wing 5.0						

and Loo Choo Islands, Japan, and other localities. Of these I add a table of measurements (see p. 115), the sex, where recorded by the collector, being placed in brackets.

17. *POLIOLOPHUS UROSTICTUS* (Salvad.); Grant, *Ibis*, 1895, p. 253.

Several males and females of the Wattled Brown Bulbul from Engaño.

18. *IRENA CYANOASTRA*, Vigors; Sharpe, *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* vi. p. 175 (1881).

The Luzon Fairy Blue-bird was obtained by Mr. Whitehead for the first time in the neighbourhood of Cape Engaño.

The plumage of the male, contrary to the statement of Dr. Meyer, differs slightly from that of the female in having the black on the chest more extended and deeper in colour. In the female the throat and fore neck are not such deep black and slightly glossed with purple, while the band of purplish-blue feathers across the chest which succeeds the black neck is deeper in colour than the rest of the underparts.

19. *CITTOCINCLA LUZONIENSIS* (Kittl.); Grant, *Ibis*, 1895, p. 447.

Mr. Whitehead now sends additional specimens of the Philippine Shama from Engaño, collected in the end of April and the beginning of May. The males are perfectly typical, but all the three females are unusually dark in plumage, though no doubt this is partly accounted for by their somewhat worn condition. The crown of the head is very dark chocolate-brown, tinged with rufous in all three, and in one bird the mantle and back are nearly black, each feather being tinged with brown, and the fore neck and chest are blackish, while in the other two specimens the back is blackish brown, each feather margined with deep chocolate-brown; the feathers of the throat and fore neck, as well as the sides of the head, are greyish black. The whole appearance of these birds conveys the impression that they are young males attaining their adult plumage. I cannot see that it is possible for the ordinary female (described '*Ibis*,' 1895, p. 447), even in very worn plumage, to become so black on the back and



J. G. Keulemans del. et lith.

Mintern Bros. imp.

1. ORTHOTOMUS CHLORONOTUS.
2. ZOSTERORNIS DENNISTOUNI.

chest, for the basal part of her feathers in autumn plumage is greyish, not black. It seems just possible that a mistake may have been made in ascertaining the sex.

20. *COPSYCHUS MINDANENSIS* (Gm.); Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 448.

A pair of the Philippine Magpie-Robin from Engaño.

21. *ORTHOTOMUS CHLORONOTUS*. (Plate III. fig. 1.)

Orthotomus chloronotus, Grant, Bull. B. O. C. no. xxix. p. ii (1895).

Only a single example of the Green-backed Tailor-bird was obtained, in the neighbourhood of Cape Engaño.

As already remarked, it is easily distinguished from its nearest ally, *O. derbianus*, from having the back and upper parts, as well as the under tail-coverts, uniform olive-green. In the colour of the upper parts it resembles the smaller *O. atrigularis*, Temm., from Burmah and the Malay Peninsula, but among other differences the latter may be distinguished at a glance by the tail being olive-green instead of rufous brown.

Adult male. Top and sides of the head, including the eye, dull chestnut; back and wing-coverts olive-green, quills dark brown edged with olive-green on the outer web; cheeks, ear-coverts, and underparts grey, with white middles to the feathers, less conspicuous on the flanks, which are tinged with olive; thighs chestnut; under tail-coverts olive-green; tail-feathers rufous brown, edged on the outer web with yellowish olive-green. Total length 4·8 inches, culmen 0·75, wing 2·2, tail 1·8, tarsus 0·8.

22. *CISTICOLA EXILIS* (Vig. & Horsf.); Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. vii. p. 269 (1883).

The Red-headed Fantail-Warbler was obtained at Laguna de Manila in April. It is in full summer-plumage, with the crown and nape chestnut, shading into dull rufous brown on the hind neck; chin, throat, and underparts ferruginous. Our bird agrees exactly with *C. erythrocephala* from Southern India (Oates, Faun. Brit. Ind., Birds, i. p. 371). I am very doubtful whether it is correct to call the Philippine bird *C. exilis*; it

appears to differ from the typical Australian examples in several particulars, and, if it is not identical with Southern Indian birds (I think it is), may have to stand as *C. semi-rufa*, Cabanis (J. f. O. 1866, p. 10, & 1872, p. 316), the type of which comes from Luzon.

23. *ZOSTERORNIS STRIATUS*, Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 110, pl. iv. fig. 1.

The Striped Silver-eyed Babbler was again met with in the mountains in the vicinity of Cape Engaño, and does not differ in any particular from the types.

24. *ZOSTERORNIS DENNISTOUNI*. (Plate III. fig. 2.)

Zosterornis dennistouni, Grant, Bull. B. O. C. no. xxix. p. ii (1895).

It is very interesting that a third new species of this new genus should have been discovered in Luzon. The new form from the neighbourhood of Cape Engaño agrees with *Z. whiteheadi* and *Z. striatus* in all particulars, except that the ring of plumes surrounding the eye is pale yellow instead of white, so the generic characters must be modified accordingly.

I have much pleasure in naming this beautiful Golden-headed Babbler in honour of Mr. John Dennistoun, one of those who have taken such a kindly interest in the success of Mr. Whitehead's expedition.

As in the other species of the genus, the male and female are perfectly similar in plumage.

Adult male and female. Forehead and crown shining golden yellow, shading into yellowish grey on the back and sides of the head and neck, and greenish grey on the back and rest of the upper parts, all the feathers with narrow whitish shaft-stripes; wings dark brown, the quills margined with yellowish brown. Chin and throat golden yellow, but paler than the crown, and shading into whitish yellow on the breast and rest of underparts, sides and flanks washed with greenish grey. Tail-feathers brownish black, margined on the outer webs with yellowish brown, the five outer pairs tipped with

white, the tips increasing in width towards the outer pair, which has also the greater part of the outer web white.

	Total length.	Culmen.	Wing.	Tail.	Tarsus.
	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
Male	5.5	0.7	2.7	2.4	0.75
Female	5.3	0.7	2.6	2.2	0.75

Immature birds resemble the adult, but the golden-yellow forehead is represented by yellowish-brown feathers with pale middles, the quills are edged with rufous, and the underparts are white slightly tinged with yellow.

25. *PARUS SEMILARVATUS* (Salvad.) ; Grant, *Ibis*, 1895, p. 111.

A few additional specimens of the Black Titmouse from the neighbourhood of Cape Engaño include a young male bird with the belly brownish black, in which the white patch on the nape is very conspicuous, some of the feathers forming the patch being nearly pure white, with only a very narrow brownish-black margin. This white patch is also present in both the adult male and female, but hidden by the wider black tips to the feathers.

It is worth mentioning that the adult *female* differs from the adult male in having the underparts deep brown instead of shining black, for this sexual difference appears to have been hitherto overlooked.

26. *LANIUS LUCIONENSIS*, Linn. ; Grant, *Ibis*, 1894, p. 512. An adult male of this Shrike from Engaño district.

27. *RHABDORNIS MYSTACALIS* (Temm.) ; Grant, *Ibis*, 1895, p. 450.

The Bridled Flower-creeper is apparently fairly common in the neighbourhood of Engaño. Several males were sent.

28. *DENDROPHILA MESOLEUCA*, Grant, *Ibis*, 1895, p. 450.

Two immature males of the White-backed Nuthatch from Engaño. We again observe scarcely a trace of the characteristic white stripes down the middle of the back, and the underparts are warm dull fulvous with some purplish gloss.

29. *CINNYRIS EXCELLENS*, Grant, *Ibis*, 1895, p. 255.

This lovely little Sun-bird is another species which was met with for the first time in the Albay district of South-east Luzon, as well as on the island of Catanduanes. Among the five birds sent from Cape Engaño is an adult female, and we now see that the type described was not so nearly adult as was supposed, for in the mature plumage there is a bright yellow patch down the middle of the lower breast and belly, similar in shape and position to the orange-red patch in the male. The rest of the plumage is similar to that of the type already described. The female of the allied form, *C. guimarasensis*, Steere, is described by Messrs. Bourns and Worcester as having the "entire breast bright orange-yellow, paler on the flanks, abdomen, and under tail-coverts."

30. *CINNYRIS WHITEHEADI*, Grant, *Ibis*, 1895, p. 451.

Whitehead's Sun-bird appears to be fairly common in the neighbourhood of Cape Engaño. Specimens of both sexes were obtained.

31. *ANTHOTHREPTES GRISEIGULARIS*, Tweed. ; Grant, *Ibis*, 1895, p. 451.

Several specimens of the rare Grey-throated Sun-bird from Engaño.

32. *ZOSTEROPS LUZONICA*, Grant, *Ibis*, 1895, p. 257.

The Luzon Yellow-breasted Silver-eye, first met with in the Albay district, was again procured near Cape Engaño, the birds from both localities being perfectly similar.

33. *DICÆUM RUBRIVENTER*, Less. ; Grant, *Ibis*, 1895, p. 453.

A male of this Red-bellied Flower-pecker from Engaño.

34. *DICÆUM XANTHOPYGIUM*, Tweedd. ; Grant, *Ibis*, 1895, p. 453.

A few males of the Yellow-rumped Flower-pecker from Engaño. These differ slightly from the birds sent in the Lepanto collection, being devoid of the dull olive-green fringes to the feathers of the nape and back of the neck which characterize the latter, which are, no doubt, freshly moulted.

35. *PITTA ATRICAPILLA*, Less. ; Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 112.

The Philippine Black-headed Pitta has the plumage absolutely similar in the adult male and female ; a nearly adult male has a white spot on each side of the throat.

36. *PITTA ERYTHROGASTRA*, Temm. ; Selater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xiv. p. 432 (1888) ; Whitehead, Ibis, 1893, p. 504.

Nearly mature males of this Red-bellied Pitta were collected near Cape Engaño. Mr. Whitehead is of opinion (Ibis, 1893, p. 505) that *Pitta propinqua*, Sharpe, is not specifically distinct from the present species. The type of *P. propinqua* came from the island of Balabac, and since Mr. Whitehead examined the British Museum series we have obtained, through Mr. Everett, an adult male from the typical locality. This bird agrees perfectly with Dr. Sharpe's original description (Trans. Linn. Soc. (2) i. p. 330, 1877), and differs much from typical examples of *P. erythrogastra*. It must, however, be stated that both forms were found by Mr. Whitehead in the island of Palawan, one of his specimens being almost typical *P. propinqua*, and, given a larger series, we should probably find that the two forms pass more or less one into the other in Palawan. Still *P. propinqua* is a very well-marked insular form, and I consider Dr. Sharpe fully justified in regarding it as distinct. Both he and Dr. Selater are certainly mistaken, however, in regarding the "♂ juv. Dumalon, Mindanao," collected by Prof. Steere, as the young of *P. propinqua*, the Mindanao bird being typical *P. erythrogastra*.

37. *CAPRIMULGUS MANILLENSIS*, G. R. Gray ; Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 462.

A male of the Manilla Nightjar from the vicinity of Cape Engaño has the ends of the outer pair of tail-feathers similarly coloured to those of the male mentioned in the last collection.

38. *BATRACHOSTOMUS MICRORHYNCHUS*, Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 463.

Another male of the Luzon Frog-mouth has been forwarded from the Engaño district ; it is an interesting specimen in

the chestnut phase of plumage, the upper parts being like those of the female type described in the last collection, but the outer webs of the scapulars are pale buff, as in the dark-coloured male type, though the subterminal black spots are small, as in the female. The feathers of the throat and of the chest between the white bands are paler chestnut than in the female, and have white middles irregularly edged and barred with black. The belly, flanks, and under tail-coverts brownish white, with a few faint reddish-brown mottlings. In the wing-measurement given of the types of this species (Ibis, 1895, p. 463) I have just observed an unfortunate printer's error, which had escaped my notice, and might be misleading. The wing of *B. microrhynchus*, given as "5·52," should read 5-5·2. The measurements of the chestnut male are:—

Culmen.		Wing.	Tail.	Tarsus.
Length.	Width at gape.			
in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
0·85	1·25	5·15	4·1	0·7

As will be seen, the length and width of the culmen are slightly greater than in the types. There cannot be the slightest doubt that these three differently-plumaged birds all belong to one species, though Mr. Whithead was inclined to believe that the dark and rufous forms represented distinct species.

39. EURYSTOMUS ORIENTALIS (Linn.); Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 114.

A female of the Broad-billed Roller from Cape Engaño.

40. HALCYON COROMANDUS (Lath.); Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xvii. p. 217 (1892).

A pair of this widely distributed Lilac-backed Kingfisher from the vicinity of Cape Engaño. The male has the underparts cinnamon, slightly paler on the belly, and the chest and upper breast are *conspicuously glossed with violet*. The female has the underparts altogether paler, especially on the middle of the belly, which is whitish buff, and there is no trace of lilac on the chest.

41. *HARPACTES ARDENS* (Temm.); Grant, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xvii. p. 487 (1892).

Mr. Whitehead has sent home some splendid specimens of the Philippine Trogon, and among them two quite young examples, one being marked a male; both resemble the female adult, *only differing* in having the bars on the wing-coverts and secondaries coarser. Bill black, only the ridge and tip of the culmen yellowish.

42. *MICROSTICTUS FUNEBRIS* (Valenc.); Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 262.

A very fine old male of this black Woodpecker from Engaño, with the sides of the head unusually bright deep carmine.

43. *IYNGIPICUS VALIDIROSTRIS*, Blyth; Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 465.

A female of the Luzon Pigmy Woodpecker from Engaño.

44. *LEPIDOGRAMMUS CUMINGI* (Fraser); Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 466.

Two females of the Curl-crested Cuckoo from Engaño. One, an immature bird, has the shining blue-black wax-like ends to the feathers of the crest and throat much narrower and more elongate than in the adult, and the white subterminal spots on the crest-feathers are absent.

45. *DASYLOPHUS SUPERCILIOSUS* (Cuv.); Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 262.

A pair of the Crimson Eye-browed Cuckoo from Engaño.

46. *EUDYNAMYS*, sp. inc.

Mr. Whitehead obtained an adult male bird of this genus on the island of Fuga. It resembles the male of *E. mindanensis* (Linn.), but is considerably larger; unfortunately no female was obtained, so it is impossible to say whether the Fuga bird is distinct or not.

Comparative measurements:—

	Culmen.	Wing.	Tail.	Tarsus.
	in.	in.	in.	in.
♂ from Fuga Is.	1·35	8·5	8·7	1·55
♂ from Luzon	1·3	7·6	7·5	1·25
♂ from Mindanao ..	1·25	8·0	7·6	1·3

47. *BOLBOPSITTACUS LUNULATUS* (Scop.); Grant, *Ibis*, 1895, p. 467.

Additional male examples of the Luzon Collared Parrakeet from Engaño.

48. *LORICULUS PHILIPPENSIS* (P. L. S. Müll.); Grant, *Ibis*, 1895, p. 264.

A female of the Philippine Lorikeet from Engaño.

49. *PTILOPUS LECLANCHERI* (Bonap.); Grant, *Ibis*, 1895, p. 264.

This handsome Black-throated Fruit-Pigeon had previously been obtained by Mr. Whitehead only on the island of Catauduanes. We have now received several examples of both sexes from the vicinity of Cape Engaño, including the adult male and female and two young females, one somewhat larger than the other, but both nearly alike in plumage. They resemble the female adult, but the dark chin-spot is entirely absent, as well as the partially-defined deep chestnut band across the breast; the under tail-coverts are, moreover, paler cinnamon. Count Salvadori describes the pectoral band of both male and female as "dark purplish" (*cf.* *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* xxi. p. 80, 1893). We can only conclude that his description must have been made in one of the numerous thick fogs prevalent during the time he was writing the Catalogue, for we know that our respected friend is not in any way colour-blind.

50. *CARPOPHAGA CHALYBURA*, Bonap.; Grant, *Ibis*, 1895, p. 264.

Further examples of Bonaparte's Philippine Fruit-Pigeon from Engaño district, with the dark purplish-grey band across the nape well defined.

51. *CARPOPHAGA NUCHALIS*, Cabanis; Grant, *Ibis*, 1895, p. 116.

Some fine examples of the Maroon-naped Fruit-Pigeon collected in the neighbourhood of Engaño are perfectly similar one to another and to those already sent from the province of Isabella, in the same neighbourhood.

A male from the island of Fuga is, however, rather puzzling, the patch on the nape being deep vinaceous grey, intermediate in colour between that of the present species and *C. chalybura*. The Fuga bird may be a distinct subspecies, but more material is required to settle this question.

52. *PTILOCOLPA CAROLA*, Bonap. ; Grant, *Ibis*, 1895, p. 117.

Both sexes of the Grey-breasted Fruit-Pigeon from Engaño. The immature female differs from the adult in having the breast and rest of the underparts grey, slightly washed with rufous, instead of chestnut, and the under tail-coverts pale cinnamon edged with grey, not uniform deep chestnut.

53. *CHALCOPHAPS INDICA* (Linn.) ; Grant, *Ibis*, 1895, p. 471.

A young example of the Indian Bronze-winged Dove from Engaño.

54. *PHLOGENAS LUZONICA* (Scop.) ; Salvadori, *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* xxi. p. 585 (1893).

Beautiful examples of both sexes of the Blood-breasted Ground-Pigeon collected at Engaño are almost perfectly similar in plumage, but the female, *being a younger bird*, is almost devoid of the fine purple gloss on the feathers of the back and scapulars.

55. *MEGAPODIUS CUMINGI*, Dillwyn ; Grant, *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* xxii. p. 449 (1893).

An adult female of Cuming's Megapode from Engaño and an immature male from Fuga Island.

56. *AMAURORNIS OLIVACEA* (Meyen) ; Sharpe, *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* xxiii. p. 153 (1894).

A somewhat immature female of the Philippine Crake has the chin and throat mixed with white. It is evident from the diagnosis of this species given by Dr. Sharpe in his Catalogue that the MS. containing the first part of the description has, by some accident, slipped out and been lost. We are thus led to believe that the whole plumage of the

male is *dark slaty grey*, but this, of course, really refers to the underparts only.

57. *ÆGIALITIS GEOFFROYI* (Wagl.).

Charadrius geoffroyi, Seebohm, Geogr. Distr. Charadr. p. 146 (1888).

Geoffroy's Sand-Plover from Engaño and Manila Bay in full breeding-plumage was obtained at the end of April and in the first week of May. The male has the bands from the lores to the ear-coverts, as well as the band between the eyes and its offshoot to the base of the culmen, deep black; but these markings are dark greyish in the female, and the latter, at least, not very clearly defined. In both the crown of the head, nape, and pectoral band are pale rufous chestnut, but brightest in the male.

58. *ÆGIALITIS MONGOLICA* (Pall.).

Charadrius mongolicus, Seebohm, Geogr. Distr. Charadr. p. 147 (1888).

Five adults in full breeding-plumage obtained at Manila Bay. If the sexes marked on the labels were correctly ascertained, the male and female are perfectly similar in plumage, but I have reason to believe that one of the specimens marked ♀ is really a ♂. I may here mention that the birds from Manila Bay were evidently not obtained by Mr. Whitehead himself, for he was at Cape Engaño at the time when they were collected.

59. *ÆGIALITIS PERONI* (S. Müll.).

Charadrius peroni, Seebohm, Geogr. Distr. Charadr. p. 166 (1888).

An adult male and nestling of the Malay Sand-Plover collected at Cape Engaño.

60. *STREPSILAS INTERPRES* (Linn.); Seebohm, Geogr. Distr. Charadr. p. 410 (1888).

A pair of Turnstones were shot at Cape Engaño.

61. *TOTANUS BREVIPES*, Vieill.

Totanus incanus brevipes, Seebohm, Geogr. Distr. Charadr. p. 361 (1888).

A female of the Asiatic Wandering Tattler from Manila Bay.

62. *TRINGA SUBARQUATA* (Güldenstädt); Seebohm, Geogr. Distr. Charadr. p. 419 (1888).

A male Curlew Sandpiper from Cape Engaño, in fullest breeding-plumage, was shot on the 18th May.

63. *TRINGA RUFICOLLIS*, Pallas.

Tringa minuta ruficollis, Seebohm, Geogr. Distr. Charadr. p. 437 (1888).

Two females of the Red-throated Stint from Manila Bay in full breeding-plumage.

64. *ESACUS MAGNIROSTRIS*, Geoffr. St.-Hil.

Œdicnemus magnirostris, Seebohm, Geogr. Distr. Charadr. p. 89 (1888).

A fine adult male of the Austro-Malayan Stone Curlew from Engaño.

65. *NYCTICORAX MANILLENSIS*, Vigors; Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 266.

An immature female of the Manila Night-Heron, with streaked underparts and buff-spotted back and wing-coverts, was shot in the vicinity of Cape Engaño.

66. *ARDETTA CINNAMOMEA* (Gmel.); Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 266.

An immature female of the Chestnut Bittern from Manila Bay.

67. *ARDETTA SINENSIS* (Gmel.); Bourns & Worcester, Occ. Pap. Minnesota Acad. i. no. i. p. 32 (1894).

A female of the Little Yellow Bittern from Manila Bay.

68. *DEMIEGRETTA SACRA* (Gmel.); Bourns & Worcester, *t. c.* p. 32.

The Ashy Egret was obtained at Cape Engaño.

69. *HYDROCHELIDON HYBRIDA* (Pallas); Bourns & Worcester, *t. c.* p. 30.

A fine male of the Whiskered Tern from Manila Bay, shot on 28th of April, is in full breeding-plumage.

70. FREGATA MINOR (Gmel.); Bourns & Worcester, *t. c.* p. 32.

The Lesser Frigate-bird obtained at Cape Engaño completes the list.

X.—*Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club.*

Nos. XXIX. & XXX. .

No. XXIX. (Oct. 31st, 1895.)

THE twenty-eighth meeting of the Club was held at the Restaurant Frascati, 32 Oxford Street, on Wednesday, the 23rd of October, 1895.

Chairman: P. L. SCLATER, F.R.S.

Members present:—G. BARRETT-HAMILTON, E. BIDWELL, PHILIP CROWLEY, W. E. DE WINTON, A. H. EVANS, Major A. P. LOYD, E. NEALE, R. NESHAM, W. R. OGILVIE GRANT, C. E. PEARSON, H. J. PEARSON, FRANK PENROSE, T. DIGBY PIGOTT, C.B., HOWARD SAUNDERS (*Treasurer*), HENRY SEEBOHM, R. BOWDLER SHARPE (*Editor*), Capt. G. E. SHELLEY, W. B. TEGETMEIER, H. M. WALLIS, C. A. WRIGHT.

Visitors: Dr. F. D. DREWITT, C. E. FAGAN, Sir WILLIAM FLOWER, K.C.B., F.R.S., Sir HENRY HOWORTH, K.C.I.E., F.R.S.

The CHAIRMAN read the following Address to the Club:—

ON taking the Chair at the first meeting of the Fourth Session of the B. O. C., I propose to address to you a few remarks on recent events in Ornithology. Before commencing these, however, I must express the regret which all the Members of the Club will feel at the loss we have lately suffered by the death of our friend and colleague, Henry Thornton Wharton, who was well known to us as an expert in British Ornithology, and as the author of a useful list of British Birds, published in 1877. He was also the active and efficient Secretary of the Committee for the preparation of the